presented by the Constitutional objections to such a bank operating through the whole Union—objections so long entertained by a large portion of our fellow citizens and strengthened rather than diminished by discussion and by the sad experience of the authorised for an amount scarcely equal to one tremendous power and the still more tremendous power and the still more tremendous of such as institution—various of such as a count went exist between persons are guished negotiator on the part of the United States; and that to those suggestions and to the readiness with which he devoted himself to the task of assisting in the removal of difficulties, and to the removal of difficulties, and to the conduct of his administration he has not departed from the principles which we held in common. He has carried out, or has attempted to constant, steady and firm support which he readiness with which he removal of difficulties, and to the conduct of his administration he has not departed from the principles which we held in common. He has carried out, or has attempted to constant, steady and firm support which he removal of difficulties, and to the removal of difficulties, and to the readiness with which he devoted himself to the task of assisting in the removal of difficulties, and to the readiness with which he devoted himself to the task of assisting in the removal of difficulties, and to the carried out, or has attempted to constant, steady and firm support which he devoted himself to the task of assisting in the removal of difficulties, and to the carried out, or has attempted to constant, steady and firm support which he devoted himself to the task of assisting the current of the United States; and that to those suggestions and to the readiness the very fact of the existence of such objections and of others of a different character, will effectu-ally prevent a subscription to the stock by those sound and prudent capitalists whose countenance and whose real wealth can alone give it vitality.-Such men will never consent to place their property in a position to be the sport of the alternate triumphs and defeats of parties. The chartering a bank under such circumstances, would but invite the capidity of those who intend to become borrowers rather than lenders, and who by means of the irresponsibility of a coporation and with the similar institutions, would plunder those whose confidence they had invited but to betray it. Whatever may have been our opinions heretofore of the utility of a National Bank, however we may have been compelled to acquiesce in its supposed necesity, the history of the last few years has, I should pe, convinced all who are open to conviction, that any evils which may be anticipated from the want of such an institution, however great are more tolerable than the certain, positive and im-measurable injuries which we now know have flowed from the existence of one that was instituted under the most favorable auspices, and was committed to the charge of men at the time esteemed the most honorable and trustworthy in our land.—
the most honorable and trustworthy in our land.—
thority to control the distribution of those proceeds
within four years of its existence, the last bank of
and to direct their employment for the benefit of
within the British territory, has been guarantied, Within four years of its existence, the last bank of the United States became little better than a den of robbers. Its managers with few exceptions, pursued a systematic scheme of plunder and fraud, which was arrested by the investigations of a committee of Congress.

Clemency, now believed to have been mistaken towards innocent stockholders and a hope that the example which had been made of the offenders would deter others from similar practices, saved ceed under new restrictions designed to prevent treasures in partizan elections and openly purchasrruption which thus flooded the whole country, was in itself an evil of the most fearful magnitude It struck deep at the roots of public faith and private honor, and prepared the way for that reckless and unbounded extravagance, which the Bank itself stimulated by the profuse distribution of its money, and the consequences of which we are now reaping in individual sufferings from which a bankrupt law affords but slight relief, and the degradation of the character of our country by the fraudulent insolvencies of our public corporations, States to fulfil their obligations.

The firal extinction of the same institution under a State charter, but managed by the same inand fraud at which the whole country stand aghast. Who can look back at the immense amounts of public funds which have been entrusted to the fidelity of the same men, without a feeling of hor-ror at the abyss which we have escaped? And who would again venture the treasury of the nasist the temptations which attend the control of collection, the preservation, and the disbursement of the public revenue is the business of the gov-It might with equal propriety relieve itself of the burden of governing its Territories, by employing the agency of corporations, and the post office and other departments, might likewise be consigned to their care. If the government is inadequate to the entire management of its fiscal affairs, should we not be better employed in seeking and providing the necessary powers to enable it to discharge sponsible to them for all their acts, is the danger lessened by transferring their exercise with the se-

sentatives and officers chosen by themselves, are invitation of the President. But until they can be the people, we have the same and even greated the security against the abuse of such powers, than try.

The question of the disposal of those proceeds. at all times, by Congress and the people are provided. The system is capable of any modification or improvement which experience may suggest, and if, after all serious evils should be felt or justly anticipated, no vested rights of any corporation can be interposed to prevent its instant repeal. No human institution is or can be free from liability to abuse and the fair question is, whether the advantages to be gained by furnishing a sound currency to the country, are so important as to justify the employment of the powers given by the Constitution, to obtain them? The ability of the government itself to accomplish this great object, has never yet been fully and fairly tried.

I have dwelt on this subject,my friends, because mentous interests to the nation and to its citizens. In the election of Representatives to Congress, you are called upon to determine whether the Exchequer plan shall prevail, or whether a national Bank shall table portion of your fellow citizens avow their desire for the incorporation of a Bank of the United States and have railied under the name and banner of a distinguished statesman who is pledged to effect that object by all the political power which may be placed in his hands. The appeal to the electors of the country, to confer such power upon him and those who concur with him is rightfully cheerfully abide the issue.

presented by the Constitutional objections to such treasury, and the imperative necessity of speedy character, and facilitated the labors of the distin- ous as could well exist between persons living so relatively so insignificant, it had been found im-practicable to obtain. The President believed that be ascribed much of the success which crowned ernment, in 1840. He has refused to assist in practicable to obtain. The President believed that a pledge of specific funds for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principle of that loan, would at once relieve the conuntry from the odium of such a failure, and replenish the treasodium of such a failure, and repleaish the treasury until adequate revenue should be provided by the passage of proper laws. In the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, he perceived such a fund already provided, and he recommended to Congress the temporary appropriation of it to the dent, on any occasion, to do more than preside ogreat public exigency which presented itself. He was well aware of the claim which had been inthat has marked former transactions of terposed in behalf of these States to a distribution tion. The Secretary of the proper department terposed in behalf of these States to a distribution among them of these proceeds. But on examining the act of Sept. 1841, providing for that distribution, he found the principles on which it should be made, settled by those who had been the warmest advocates of the claim. The whig majority in Congress had by that act determined that such distribution should not take place when the country was engaged with a foreign power near the beautiful of the proper department in defence against the reproaches which have been cast upon me, for not resigning the office I hold. I cannot lend myself to the vindictive feelings which they and their associates entertain towards the President: I cannot be a party to the torrent of vindence against the reproaches which have been cast upon me, for not resigning the office I hold. I cannot lend myself to the vindictive feelings which they and their associates entertain towards the President: I cannot be a party to the torrent of vindence against the reproaches which have been cast upon me, for not resigning the office I hold. I cannot lend myself to the vindictive feelings which they and their associates entertain towards the President: I cannot the president: I cannot the president against the reproaches which have been cast upon me, for not resigning the office I hold. I cannot lend myself to the vindictive feelings which they and their associates entertain towards the President: I cannot the president against the reproaches which have been cast upon me, for not resigning the office I hold. I cannot lend myself to the vindictive feelings which they and their associates entertain towards the president. I cannot which has been cast upon me, for not resigning the office I hold. I cannot lend myself to the vindictive feelings which they and their associates entertain towards the president against the rest, and of the cannot lend myself to the vindictive feelings which the made in the cannot lend myself to the vindictive feelings which the made in the cannot lend myself to the vindicti was engaged with a foreign power, nor when an economical administration of the Government required the imposition of daties exceeding twenty per cent on the value of the articles taxed. Congress had thus in accordance with the constant and Vermont, upon which a fortification has been practice which had prevailed from the foundation of the government, solemnly re-asserted its au- that frontier. The right of navigating the channel the nation, whenever its exigencies demanded and a reciprocal provision for the delivery of fugithem. In his judgment that exigency had arri- tives from justice, so long refused by Great Britved; and his recommendation was made according: ain, has been made, by which our northern and ly to meet it. The recommendation was disregar-northwestern borders will be relieved from the

the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, pro- justice, over licentiousness and crime. The harthe bank from dissolution. It was allowed to pro- vided such a distribution does not force upon congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce the recurrence of similar frauds. In a few years heavier burdens than those contemplated by the it was found at open war with the Government of act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial the country, seeking the renewal of its charter, measure, by being brought directly in aid of the diaries.

These sentiments were expressed to a In Florida the success of our forces under the new congress,in which there was a known majoriing support of the venal in all directions. The moral ty in favor of a distribution, and at a time when no collision had taken place between the President and the majority. The doctrines and principles of ed, that the security of the Territory justified what that message met with universal favor from the humanity demanded, a pacification. A miserable whig press, and no exception was at that time taken to the passage above quoted. The act of Septem-ber 1841, for the distribution of the proceeds of the land sales was passed, and embodied the identical principle thus stated by the President.

Notwithstanding congress was thus distinctly ap-prised of the views of the President, which they had sanctioned and adopted, and of his determin and, and by the shameless refusal of sovereign ation to adhere to them, that body passed two bills ation to adhere to them, that body passed two bills in succession, in direct conflict with the principles which it had thus solemnly recognized. The last of these bills bore conclusive evidence on its face that dividuals, and the consequent inevitable exposition the contingency contemplated by the compromise to their support. of its affairs, have disclosed scenes of depravity act of September 1841 had arrived, that rates of The same dete who would again venture the treasury of the na-tion upon the integrity of any body of individuals directed that distribution to be made. Could the in an associate capacity, when we have before us approbation of the President to such a biil, have auch reiterated examples of the feebleness of the been expected by any rational man? Nothing had most unspotted public and private character, to resist the temptations which attend the control of enormous wealth and inordinate power? How can any government justify itself in thus transferring to corporate individuals, the functions with which it a dishonored credit demanded the application of been as effectual as it was satisfactory to our felis entrusted for the welfare of the people? The all the means of the government to the supply of low citizens. the one and the restoration of the other. Is the conclusion as unfair one, that the proposition to ernment itself, through its agencies, with all the responsibilities of office, and with the securities of oatns, bonds, and constant check and supervision. commenced by Mr Clay, at an early day of the session, against the veto power; and that it was coupled with provisions for levying duties on imports, in the expectation that the interests and feelings of those who were to be benefited by those provisions would thus be connected with the agitation already existing, and that by these means, the double purpose of gaming friends for the aboone of its highest duties, than in creating artificial bodies to whom this same and still greater powers must be confided? If there be danger in the would be accomplished? Could the effort to pass which these operations have been conducted.

To the President's mind the portentous alternacrecy which invariably attends the proceedings of corporations, to those who are not selected by the which he had been a party, and when every dollar You have had the kindness, gentlement people, and not responsible to them, but who hold their chartered rights for a longer or shorter term, necessities of the Treasury,—or of incurring the by an immutable law, which even the will of the people cannot rescind? people cannot rescind?

Is not the only plausible objection which has confined to that subject alone. Upon this question been urged to the Exchequer plan, that it will in
be did not ask the opinions of his Cabinet. He crease the power of the government and particulary considered the path of duty too clear to be mistaof the Executive department,—is it not unfounded the path of duty too clear to be mistaof the Executive department,—is it not unfounded the path of duty too clear to be mistaof the Executive department,—is it not unfounded the path of duty too clear to be mistaof the Executive department,—is it not unfounded the path of duty too clear to be mistaof the Executive department,—is it not unfounded the path of duty too clear to be mistaof the Executive department,—is it not unfounded the path of duty too clear to be mistaof the Executive department,—is it not unfounded the path of duty too clear to be mistaof the Executive department,—is it not unfounded the path of duty too clear to be mistaof the Executive department,—is it not unfounded the path of duty too clear to be mistadience to be mistadie for improper purposes, but since it must exist, the true question is, where can it be most safely lodg-The American people have answered this sed the same bill, without the distribution clause, question by declaring that their their own repre- which he instantly and cheerfully signed. Thus was dissipated in a breath the allegations of his the most safe depositories of those powers with hostility to a Tariff. It is passing strange, that which government must be clothed, for the protection of all. If the Constitution would permit the selection of the superintending officers by other having saved this bill, no credit, no applause, is means than the appointing power which it has cre-ated, let those means be adopted, according to the trepulity of his course, but who also gave vitality to it by his signature, and who also saved the proderived or obtained by the consent of states and ceeds of the land sales from a diversion that would the people, we have the same and even greater have been most injurious to the credit of the coun-

now remains where it was left by the whig conand perfect knowledge of all the operations of the Exchequer board and its ageacies, at any time and they, like the other means and resources of the country, will be applied to its wants. To the people it can be of but little advantage, that what is paid them in the shape of distsibution, shall be taken back in the shape of duties on articles which they are obliged to consume. The distribution can not be beneficial unless it be absolute—and that can be only when a rate of duties that shall not be oppressive, shall also be adequate to the support of a prudent and careful admistration of

the government.
I have dwelt somewhat at large upon this topic because the considerations that have usually been addressed to the people, in relation to it, heen confined to one view only, and that a sordid one. State interest and State feelings have been it has received so little examinaton in or out of appealed to, and the advantage of having money Congress, and because it involves the most momentum interests to the nation and to its citizens. money was to be obtained, were unworthy of inquiry, or as if the mere form of receiving with one plan shall prevail, or whether a national Bank shall be established, or whether the whole matter shall temain unregulated and unprovided for. A respec- to have been forgotten, that the citizens of the States are also citizens of the United States, and that whatever they may gain in one character, they lose in another. If the public moneys of the United States must be taken to relieve the States, then the citizens of the United States must supply the deficiency.

In a review of the measures of the Administrahim and those who concur with him is rightfully tion, we cannot overlook that great work of paci-and fairly made. Against the creation of any such fication which has adjusted on terms honorable to institution the President and his administration both nations, the difficulties which have so long have contended and mean to contend, until the subsisted between this country and Great Britain. During these scenes there has been a similarity of people in their wisdom shall deprive them of the I have already had occasion to advert to one of its power of farther resistance. Confiding in the in-telligent virtue and firmness of that people, they in relation to the claim by the British Government cheerfully abide the issue.

The policy of the administration of President Tyler is farther indicated by the special messages, which during the session of congress he deemed it his duty to transmit to that body. The first of these wisions of the condition of the carm by the Britsh Government of a right to visit and detain vessels sailing under although the occasions for presenting my views dent to say, that in the negociation of the various, which during the session of congress he deemed it his duty to transmit to that body. The first of these visions of the recent treaty, his suggestions and interest, related to the condition of the various, and although the occasions for presenting my views which the President had not been so frequent or so public as those which the President had possessed, yet were they will known to political friends and opponents.—

There were, therefore, between the President and advice were frequently of the most important myself, political affinities as strong and as numer-

hordes of felons who made them their refuge, and These views of the President were not new—in his first message to congress at the extra session in June 1841, he said, "among such a distribution of This is in itself a great triumph of law, order and dy pioneer of the frontiers, now shares with his fellow citizens, the protection of his Government, and his life and property will no longer be held or enjoyed at the will of nurauders and incen-

gallant Worth, and his associates, in an unceasing warfare upon the hostile Indians, had so reduced their numbers and disheartened those who remaincontest which was unworthy the name of war, on the part of this nation, has been terminated. sluices of reckless and extravagaet expenditure, which had been opened wide, and through which the treasure of the country had been poured out in a profusion almost boundless, have been closed .-Strict accountability and rigid economy have been practised; and this dram upon our resources, has

The same determination to settle existing diffiact of September 1841 had arrived, that rates of daties exceeding twenty per cent, had become necessary for an economical administration of the government, and therefore a suspension of the distribution of the proceeds of the land sales, for which that act had provided, followed as a necessary for the suspension of the suspension of the distribution of the proceeds of the land sales, for which that act had provided, followed as a necessary for the whole country, and which threating the suspension of the distribution of the proceeds of the whole country, and which threating the suspension of the susp ened endless litigation, has been settled, on terms of justice to all parties.

While thus cultivating peace, and seeking to es-

Other measures might be enumerated, of less general importance, but all evincing the sedulous care of the President and his administration, in watching the great interests catrusted to their charge. The quiet and regular operations of the different Departments, moving in their appropriate spheres with order, accuracy and despatch, disposing of the vast amount of business which our extended country with its various interests constantly presents, without embarrassment or difficulty, although not calculated to arrest attention, are yet of more importance to the permanent and steady welfare of the people, than many of those single and brilliant acts which attract the notice of men. exercise of such powers by the selected public a Tariff law, containing the distribution clause, un-Congress has been in session, distinguished for its numerous calls, requiring extraordinary labor, may tives were presented, of sanctioning a distribu- be inferred from the fact that the voice of com-

> You have had the kindness, gentlemen, to al lade to my own position and say that it has been the subject of misapprehension and of misappre-sentation. Reluctant as I am to prolong a com-munication already too extended, I have no right to disregard that reputation which is the property of my children, and to some extent of my country; and I am therefore compelled to speak of myself. With respect to my acceptance of a seat in Cabinet, it is proper to state that it was made after consultation with the prominent men of the State of New York, then my political associates, comprising the State officers, with one exception, all the members of the Senate to whom access could be had, many members of the assembly, and a large number of our most esseemed citizens, and upon their advice, without a single dissenting opinion. The press throughout the country, particularly the whig press, spoke favorably of the appointment, and furnished evidence of the general entiment of that party. Nothing has occurred to change my own convictions of the propriety of accepting an office which was tendered without soitation, nor to render the reasons and motives which induced that course, less obligatory in requiring a continuance in the same station. Facts which came to my knowledge, before I concluded to accept the offer of the President, and some of which have been stated in this communication, satisfied me that the impressions produced by the manifesto of certain whig members of Coogress, which did not receive the sanction, and was un known to very many of those whose views it appeared to express, were erroneous and unjust tow ards the President, and that motives and objects had been ascribed to him, with the semblance but without the reality of truth. And between his principles as explained to me, and my own, I found no incongraity that could prevent a hearty co-operation. We had co-operated in Congress, on all important occasions, and on the same committee that conducted the memorable investigation in 1819, into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, where we had stood shoulder to shoulder, battling against the frauds, the corruption and the power of that institution, on common grounds and congenial principles. We had together been re-publicans of the old school, maintaining the same doctrines, and combatting the same political enmy, long previous to, during, and after the war of 1812. In 1828 and 1829, we made common cause against the administration of John Quincy Adams, and had united our efforts to bring General Jackson into power. When the measures of his administration, in our judgment evuced a departure from what we conceived the principles upon which he had been elected, however pure and upright may have been his intentions, we together avowed our opposition to those measures, and went into a minority against the strongest party. and the most popular leader of it, that has existed sentiments and congeniality of views. With him I denied that in the contest of 1840, a National Bank had been the test of political orthodoxy; and

measures which are claimed by some to have been among those objects, but which he and I, and thousands of others, deny to have been such. In all this, I have found no cause for refusing to continue such advice and assistance in the administration of the government as the President may require, and as a sincere desire to promote the best interests of a beloved country, may enable me to These views and sentiments are presented to

you, gentlemen, in explanation of my position, and in defence against the reproaches which have been tuperation which has been poured out upon him. I cannot consent to aid, in any manner, the success of a party which goes before the people, demanding that it may be intrusted with power, for the purpose of incorporating a National Bank. am not in favor of an alteration of the Constitution, to abolish the Executive power of returning to Congress, for their more mature consideration, bills which may have passed in haste, or inadvertently, or upon mistaken principles, I deny that few and unimportant abases of a conservative and suspensive power like this, even if they existed, which in their nature must be temporary, furnish any good reason for abolishing the power itself, and leaving all legislation without check, and without an opportunity for revisal, to a multitudinous congress. I am not for a distribution of the procause the imposition of taxes beyond the wants of the government, merely to supply the very defi-ciency it causes. Finally, I will not consent to have any man forced upon me, as my candidate for the Presidency by associated clubs, to foresta'l the action of a convention, or by the denuncia-tions of personal partizans. I doubt not that this exposition of opinions will be deemed, by those partizons, but a continuation of the sin committed in 1939, in having used my best excitions to pre-vent the nomination of Mr Clay, at the Harris-burgh Convention. That sin has already been deemed sufficient cause, by those assuming to speak for the party in our state, for propouncing a sentence of excommunication against those who committed it. With regard to some, that sentence has been promulgated, while it is suspended over the heads of others. Freedom of thought and independence of opinion, in the choice of a candidate, even before a nomination have become deadly crimes in the estimation of those whose severest reproach against their opponents, within a few years, was their slavish adherence to party, and their blind devotion to one man. So be it. A party which commences with the proscription of all who will not worship the same idel, at the very time when it is seeking to gain strength and numbers to its ranks, gives us a foretaste of the sacrifices to be offered on the same altar when power

shall serve inclination.

The occasion seemed to demand this exposition of my views, as I desire to decieve no one, by wearing or appearing to wear colors that do not belong to me. Regretting that I have not been able to command more time in the preparation of this letter, and trusting that the fact will be recei-

With great respect, Your friend and fellow citizen JOHN C. SPENCER. Messes, Lewis K. Faclkner, Wh. C. Sterns, A. H. Jones, Evos Stone, Lewis Bixby, Monroe Commity General Committee Messrs Joseph strong, Jared Newel, and E. B. Wheeler Presiding officers of the late public meeting in the city

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!-wanted of this office immediately.

## Dicd,

In Lyndon, 19th inst., GEN. ISAAC FLETCHn, late Member of Congress from this district, a worthy, popular and true hearted man, whose death will be universally lamented in the circle of his acquaintance. - Patriot.

### Brighton Market, MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1842.

At Market 3560 Cattle, 1560 Beef Cattle, 600 Sheep ind 1000 Swine Phicks.—Reef Cattle, First quality \$425 a 4 50 second ndity 83 50 a 4,50. Third quality, 82 50 a 3 50. sroams. -Two year old \$7 a 12. Three year old, \$11

20.
20.
Sheep.—Ordinary lots 75, \$1.75. Wethers \$1.75, and 2.75.
Swine—Lots to peddle, 2 to 3.24 for sows and 4.a.4
14 for barrows. At retail 4 for sows and 5 for barrows.
N. E. Farmer.

# BOOT, SHOE LEATHER STORE

One door cast of the P. O.

THE SUBSCRIBER having recently purchased the er tire BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of A STEARNS, which he has fitted up in a style not surpasse by any in the country, flow offers for sale all kinds of

## Boots and Shors.

siting of Gent's CALF BOOTS, (sewed and peg'd.) Gent's CALF BOOTS, (sewed and peg'd-)

"KID and SEAL boots,

"THICK and CALCUTTA boots,
Boy's CALF and THICK,
Men and boys' calf and thick SHOES,
do BROGANS,
DANCING PUMPSA to BROGANS,
DANCING PUMPSA and walking SHOES;
Lulies' GAITERS and Walking SHOES;
Lulies' GAITERS and SLIPS;
Children's calf and kin SLIPS;

Children's call and Kid SLIPS; Manufactured INDIA RUBBER shoest

Manufactured INDIA RUBBER stocs;
For linted, do do
Common do do
ALSO, all Finds of STOCK, such as
Kid Skins, Binding and linning skins;
All kinds of Boot and show RIT and FINDINGS;
1000 lbs first rate Spanish SOLE LEATHER;
UPPERJEATHER;
Calculat and call SNINS,
4.7 All of which will or sold low for each and most kins
graduer.

JOEL EATON.

Woodstock, Nov. 2, 1642. DISSO LUTION.

# THE Copartnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of WITT & HEWITT, is by mutual consent dissolved. The demands of the firm will be settled with Jason D. Hiswitt. All persons owing the concern will make immediate payment; every demand that is not puid between this and the first of January next will be left for collection. H. B. WITT. J. D. HEWITT. Woodstock, Oct. 21, 1442

JASON D. HEWITT MERCHANT TAILOR:

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased the entire interest of WITTA HEWITT, in their initerioring establishment, where he can be found at all times ready to walt upon his numerous ideads and enstoners.

Having secured the services of B. B. WITT, one of the oldest and most experienced workmen to be found in the county, to superintend the
TAILORING BUSINESS
Is in hopes, with his assistance, to be able

TAILORING BUSINESS
Is in hopes, with his assistance, to be able to
satisfy the wants of all, and even the most diffeentl who favor the subscriber with their patronage—
PROVIDED THE Y DO A L. C. A. L. AT ONCE!
not one need despair, but rest assured they can all be
fitted with a garment made after the latest style,
AND IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND THORDOGGE

M. A. N. N. N. E. R. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUT-

TING GARMENTS FOR OTHERS TO Advice in making up gratis.—No "Cubbage."

Modatork, Oct. 21, 1812. THALES B. WINN, NEW STORE. TAKLOK:

WOULD inform the inhabitants of WOODSTOCK and the neighboring towns, that he has opened Shop in the same door with N. Rayball, watchmaker, nearly opposite S. Whitney's hotel where he will carry on the

### Tailoring Business

IN all ITS BRANCHES AND BE HAP-PY TO RECEIVE ORDERS, AND TO DO HIS WORK IN THE MOST FASHINONABLE AND SUBSTANIAL MANNER, ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT FAIR

PRICES.

He feels a confidence by his experience in the business, in assuring the public that all work entrusted to him will be neatly and faithfully performed in a manner that cannot fail to give general substaction.

Garments will be cut and made, either 12 the medium or extreme of fleshion, perording to the taste and direction of the customer and warranted to FIT.

Cutting and the necessary directions for making up, done at short notice.

Cuting and the house of the first of the fir

## ork. Woodstock, September 8 1812. DON'T ALL CALL

### At once!

THE subscriber has just purchased the entire in-L terest of P. B. SOUTHGATE in his

### Fashionable Tailoring Establishment, And desires to inform all those who have formerly put-

ready to administer to the body wants of his numerous customers, provided they "doo'! all called uses." Particular attention paid to cutting paracents for others

to make.

1. Rusiness done on the CASH principle.

Having been the principal operator in the establishment duce its commencement, the public are unquestionably are parted to decide whether he will be able to give satisfied. faction. It is therefore unnecessary to multiply words-call and see if he don't fit you to a "T." GEO. W. VANDUZEE.

### Woodstock, Sept. 21, 1842. NEW AND CHEAP GOODS! O. A. BRYANT.

HAS just returned from Market with as large and FASHIONABLE SFOCK OF GOODS AS THERE IS IN WOODSTOCK, AND

AT AS LOW PRICES

For cash, Produce, or short approved Crelit.
I am not in the habit of mentioning prices, but I will say
that I will sell prints for each, from 3-1-2 cts, up; Shawls
from Si up; Alpaceus from 3-up. Other goods in proportion. If you want to buy cheap for cash this is the spot.
No mistake. No mistake:

N.B. I would again remind all that are indebted to the late firm of O. A. Bryant & co. to settle and pay up to conable us to do the same.

Out: 19.

# NO TARIFF!

On a new and splendid stock of Britand Winter Goods just received from "all parts of the world," SHEEP'S PELTS, DRIED APPLES, BUTTER and GOODS

Instructived from New York and Hoston comprising one of the best assortments to be found in this vicinity

AMONG THEM ARE

AMONG THEM AR2

75 Edingboto, Kabyle, Taghoni and Highland Plaid
SHLIPLS from \$1,25 up.

10 pieces silk and cotton Warp ALPACCAS cheaper
than ever.

10 pieces Hue lifk ALPINES; all prices.

10 "Blue bik, Eng. and French MERINOES,

109 "French, Eng. and American PRINTS including every variety of style from 4 cits up.

30 pieces Furniture Prints from 6 to 12 cis.

500 yds. Mons. de Luines, different styles from 15
cis up.

cts up.

cts up.

lk velvets and Fringe for cloak Trimings, Fancy Hdk's
Silk cravats, Brond cloths, cassameres, super wave
Beaver and Asphaltum cloths for over coats—with

a great variety of other seasonable articles— all of which will be sold at no Tweff pri-exs—and as goods are ademone... now is the time for purchasers to supply them selves.

GREAT BARGAINS

Can be but for each by an early call on the subscribes.

CIP'S DANA Jr.

# Woodstock\* Oct. 5, 1842.

TYSON FURNACE

CONTINUE to manufacture a great variety of STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE, and every description of Castings usually made at Copalio or Blast Furnaces.

Having purchased the right for zauking and vending Spanding's patent circular flue for clevated evens and adopted it to the IMPROVED YANKEE NOTION COOKING STOVES, offer the same to the public.

GOLD'S PATENT SIDE AND HANG-ING LAMPS.

THIS brilliant lamp is now taking the lead of all luminaries (except the sun) and for cheapness and durability surpasses all others. Hogs lard, neats indiow and whate of must stand back while the subscribers "roll up," and "tumble up" the casks of genuine Camphine

All persons infringing upon said patent by vending o sing will be promptly prosecuted-our rights will be

This Improvement as will be readily seen on inspection, obvictes the objection to elevated ovens on account of giving out into rooms excessive heat, being so combined with the oven that at pleasure the heat is diverted from the oven into a separate the which discharges it into the escape pipe without bringing it in contact with the large surface oven as in the old kind.

The oven is so placed apont the stove as not to interfere in the slightest degree with the bollers as in other elevated oven stoves. The back fire room makes it one of the best

# Summer Stories

ever invented. This will do all the cooking, &c. for a common sized family. It is capable of heating two boilers, or frying, beeling and baking at one and the same time, more conveniently and promptly; with less fael and in less time than any stove or summer fatteres or furnaces on top of any stove now in use. This it will do without

on top of any stove now in use. This it will do without giving out heat to cause the slightest upleasant sensation to a lady in dog days. Ironian can be done with great despatch, six sun trons very perfectly heated at once, placed in that heater over said back five room.

There are many good things empoyed by those using this kind of stove over their neighbors using other kinds and it is confidently believed by good judges who have used it to combine more good qualities than any stove in market.—

Withal it is simple and not liable to get out of order it will not burn out, there being no inside plates

HEYWARD & FISHER'S do do NEW ERA—elevated oven. do do PARLOR COOKING—two hoilers and oven. TYSON PARLOR IMPROVED for 1842. VERMONT PARLOR. BOX & SIX PLATE STOVES, all SIZES NEW

### PATTERNS. Wollow Warc,

CALDRON POTASH KETTLES-new patterns, to suit northern markets.
FIRE DOGS-oven and arch mouths,

FIRE FRAMES; PLOUGHS & CULTIVATOR TEETH CAST-INGS, and the same ready for use.

CART & WAGGON BONES.
All of which, with many articles, may be found at TYSON FURNACE. VT.

at TYSON FURNACE. VT.

Having a large stock, and being desirous to do an active business they will seil on favorable terms for good pay or paper. The subscriber most respectfully asks the continuance of the patronage of former enstoners of the Tyson Furnace, and call or orders from all who wish to purchase. All Orders for the above, or any kind of mill geering or other castings, and other matters connected with our business, addressed to the subscriber at Tyson Furnace P. O. VT., will precious groups of the first production of the subscriber at Tyson Furnace P. O. VT.,

will receive prompt attention.
AUGUSTUS HAVEN, Azent. Tyson Farnace, Vt. Oct. 24, 1812.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhablitarits of Whoodstoch, and viciniv, that he has bought
the old stand formerly owned by Jahn Randall, situated
near Hennetts mills in said Boodstock, where he intends
to carry on Blacksmithing, and hopes to merit a file
portion of public patronage, by doing the work in good
style, and on the most resonable terms.

For further particulars call on John Randall, Agent,
NATBANEL MILLER,
Bridgwater, Oct. 51, 1812.

NOTICE. THE Books, recently kept at the Blacksmith shop carried on by Mr Lavenst Gillingham, on South street, are left at my office for collection. Payments must be made soon, I am instructed to say, to save further cost.

Oct. 82, 1812.

130-3w

PLENTY of Cruckery, Glass ware an draper hang tugs, for sale by JAS ROSS Jr. Wobsteel of June 1-12.

# O. A. BRYANT

HAS purchased the stoc, in trade, of O. A. Bayany, & Co. and with such additions as be has made is calabled to offer to his former constoners and the public generally as good an assortment of

Goods AS THERE IS IN TOWN. for each produce, or short approved credit. We shall consider all accounts due as soon as made, and shall charge in terest on all accounts after six months.

Sept. 1842.

124-17

O. A. ERVANT.

N. B. All accounts and notes due the late firm of O. A. Bryant, & co. must be settled and paid immediately.

# JUST RECEIVED,

### Fall and Winter Goods.

BL'S, blue bi'k Blue and funcy col'd BRO'D CLOTTIS
Bi'k blue bi'k and funcy colored DOE SKINS and
CASSIMERS,
ALPACCAS, Silk, Cotton and 4F Wool, Bl'k blue

Blenched do Cashmere Kebyle Highland Taglioni SHAWLS:

Bockings, Kidmenster and Scotch CARPETING. RUGS, LION SKINS, WAIVE BEAVER CLCTUS: MOUS DE LAINES.

# PRINTS as cheap as the cheapest, Just received by net. 24. G. H. MOWER.

# CAUTION.

THE subscribergives notice that his ADMIRABE Door Spring

will be for sale in a few weeks, and all persons are cantioned against making using, or vending to others to be used, said spring inasimach as his right thereto, as inventor, is secured at the Patent Office, and all infringments of his right will be prosecuted according to the laws in such case made and provided.

1. B. HARTWELL.

Woodstock, Oct. 21, 1842.

# Gloves & Hosiery.

20 DOZ. White BPk and cold cotton Hose different qualities from 10 cts up. Also, super, It't and bl'k kid Gloves, IB'k and white silk, Pic nic and cotton do, just received by CH'S, DANA, Jr.

# NEW GOODS. MORE NEW GOODS, Just received by the surserther, which be will sell a little cheaper than onother lixing niam. Please call and sec. Woodstock, May 2, 1842. J. A. DUNBAR Rich and splendid Watches

and Jewelry. MIE subscribers are now opening a rich and extensive in assortment of watches and Jewelry from recent importations, which have been purchased at very reneced prices and will be sold cheap for ready pay. For particulars call and see.

RUSSEL & CLIRK E.
Woodstock, Sept. 21, 1842.

NOTICE.

A Lt. demands due me at the shoe store, must be settled immediately with Joei Enton, to savecost. Partienar contracts excepted,
Woodstock, Oct. 6.

NOTICE.

A. STEARNS.

## Wanted,

And most other kinds of Barter, for which the highest prices will be paid in Goods. GEO, R. CHAPMAN. oct. 10.

## CHINA TEA WARE.

WHITE and SPRIG'D CHINA TEA WARE, new & clegant patterns with plates to match has received, for sale at unusually low prices. Also, an additional supply of Sprig'd Tea and dining ware, tegether with a full assortment of Toilet.common painted and C. C. ware.

Purchasers who are in want of any of the above goods will find it for their interest to early as the above goods. will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber, oct. 11. CH'S, DANA Jr. 7

### GLASS WARE.

1 OO DOZ, Temblers from common to extra heavy style glass dishes on stand; new style revolving Castors—together with a full assortment of other kinds of Glass ware, for sale at hard times prices, C. DANA, Jr. oct. 12.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

100 PR'S Glass lamps—the most complete s-ing every variety of style and price from 25 cts. up-also heavy Lens and House Lanterns reale cheap by oct. 12 GOLD'S PATENT SIDE AND HANG-

Camphine

which they are now receiving pure and tresh, from the ununfactory.

Lamps of every variety, for sale as usual, at the manufactory.

Lamps of every variety, for sale as usual, at the manufactory variety, for sale as usual, at the manufactory variety, put up and warranted.

RUSSEL & CLARK.

Brookfock, Sept. 20, 1842.

# "Clear the Track!"

RUSSELL & CLARKE are now at home, ready and waiting for all kinds of jobs in their line. "Up and define," "cheap for cash!" is the word, "at the sign of old time," where homesty, and industry are steady competitors for the reward and approving approbation of "well done good and faithful servant!" That's the place to call my boys!

Violins, Violing Strings and Bows, Wood and Brass clocks, for sale whalesale and retail.

for sale wholesale and retail, Woodstock, Sept. 21, 1842.

# Commissioner's Notice.

There are many good things early selected at once, placed in that heater over said lack five toom.

There are many good things early selected at once, placed in that heater over said lack five toom.

There are many good things enjoyed by those using this kind of stove over their neighbors using other kinds and it is confidently believed by good judges who have used it for combine more good qualities then any stove in market.—

Withal it is simple and not liable teget out of order it will not hurn out, there being no inside plates

Also, for sale the well known

Woolson's Improved Cooking Stove:

Farmers' and Mechanics' Cooking STOVE:

HEYWARD & FISHER'S do do

NEW ERA—elecated over, do do

PRINTED LAWNS & MOUS. DE
LAINES.

New style Printed lawns, Sifk Mastins and Printed
Jaconets, Also, Plain and figured mode colors, and
lithe Mous de Laines, a great variety of styles from 15 cts
up. Just received by
June 24.

June 24.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have given my son Norman Thatcher his time, and shall chain more of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

OTIS CHAMBERLAS.
ALONZO L. CHAMBERLAS.
Pomfret, Oct. 17th 1842.

SPRUCE SHINGLES. 160,660 good spruce shingles, for sale at \$1,25 per m. by oct. 20

G. H. MOWER.

OTIS CHAMBERLAS.
G. H. MOWER.

G. H. MOWER.

MOCS DE LAINE Shawls, 4-4,—8-4 and 10-4 Max.
M de Laine Shawls, plain and embroi'd, just received.
Cit's, DANA, Jr. June 24.

GHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, for sale very chemp
J. A. DUNBAR.

May 9, 1842. 2000 YDS, of Unlico tor, sale by J. A. DUNBAR

1500 LBS, WHITE LEAD, just received and J. A. DUNBAR.

SARSAPARILA and TOMATO BITTERS For sale by JAS. ROSS, Jr.

For sale by Wendstock 22 June 1842. TYRIAN HAIR DYE, for coloring the hair, whis kers &c., a beautiful black without staining or injeing the skin. For sale by JAS. ROSS, Jr kers &c., a beautiful black withe ing the skin. For sale by Woodstock, June 22 1842.

200 BUSHELS CORN, the sale by ... J. A. DUNBAR. May 9, 1842.

CHEESEMAN'S ARABIAN BALSAM. A fresh supply just received and for sale by Woodstock, June 1842. JAS. ROSS Jr.